## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements inserted in the Warner Historic Parity Harand, and in the Childrenia and European Editions.

JOB PINITING account with numiness, cheapeness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN OFS-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Sond street.

BOWERY THRATRE, Bowery .- OLIVER TWEST-WILLIAM WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE ROYALIST.

LAURA KEENES THRATER, No. 624 Broadway.-Tus

NEW BOWERY THEATRE BOWERY.-O'NEAL, THE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and BRYANTS' MINSTREES, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

NATIONAL THEATRE Challem street. - Shender-RANNES-Dick Tearis and Ton King-Widow's Victim-

NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway.-Hooley & Campell's

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 963 Broadway.-Sonce, TRIPLE SHEET.

## New York, Saturday, September 15, 1860.

The steamship Melita, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst. for Halifax and New York, arrived off Cape Race at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The news is three days later than the advices brought by the Asia, and is in some respects im-

The continuance of favorable weather for the cops in England had still further depressed breadffs, and a decline in flour to the extent of one shilling per barrel is quoted. The cotton market was steady and quiet, while provisions continued dull. No change of importance had occurred in

A Paris correspondent states that the French government have just purchased ten large steam transports in the United States.

The report of Garibaldi's visit to Monteleone is reiterated, and it is reported that he had written to the revolutionary committee that he would be in Naples on the 8th inst., to assume the dictatorship in the name of Victor Emauuel. It was affairs of Naples, and that Gen. Lamarmora was to proceed thither with thirty thousand troops, with the avowed object of rescuing Naples from anarchy in the event of the downfall of the Bourbons. Sar dinia was making extraordinary military prepara-

The Papal States continue disturbed. Ancona had been declared in a state of siege, and the Papal delegate had been recalled. The French army at Rome was to be increased by 3,500 soldiers. A revolutionary plot had been discovered at Ve

roas. It is said the revelations threw a startling light on the proceedings of a neighboring Power. By the arrival of the brig Julia Ford, Captain Sibett, which vessel sailed from St. Kitts August 22, we learn that the health of the island was very good, and had been all the season. Much rain ad fallen, and the condition of the crops was considered very prosperous. During the stay of Captain S, the weather was very fine. On August 20, the schooner Southern Star, of Elizabeth City, N. C., touched to try the market with a cargo of shingles, and sailed the following day for the Windforty days hence, had not arrived. On the evening of September 6, in lat. 33 20, lon. 74 30, the sky presented a graud and beautiful appearance, the whole northern hemisphere showing vivid streaks of northern lights, which were of a deep red hue. They lasted about three hours. Captain S. reports having, on September 9, in lat. 38 Ion. 73 30, had a severe gale from N. N. E.

We have some additional intelligence from Venezuela. The war of castes continued, and was likely to continue, the government being without ade, quate means to chastise the rebellious Indians. In order, however, to raise funds, a decree had been issued enforcing the payment of custom house dues. The seat of government had been removed to

Our correspondent at Barbadoes writing on the 21st ult., says: The markets are full of breadstuffs, and prices are unremunerative. The weather is very favorable for the growing crops. Our much admired volunteer corps is in a state of re-bellion. The members enrolled in July, 1859, and thinking they had done so for one year, most of t'em unwittingly incurred the militia fine by negting to enrol in January, 1860, according to the this act, and though they endeavored to repair i cir error as soon as it came to their knowledge. the fine was rigidly enforced; hence the excite ment. However, the House of Assembly has the matter under consideration, and no doubt measures will be taken to remit the odious penalties.

The Douglas State Central Committee were is secret session all day yesterday at the St. Nich las Rotel, considering the important subject of fusion. Mesers. Wood and Laffin made an official report in regard to their negotiations with the reen Committee, and offered a resolution agree ing with the ultimatum proposition of the com mittee. The resolution was voted down by a vote of seven to five. Subsequently the National Demittee, asking ten electors' names, to be taken from the present Breckinridge electoral ticket, and one-half of the State ticket. Before considering the proposition the committee appointed a sub committee, consisting of Richmond, Cagger and Hubbard, with power to fill any vacancies that might occur in the electoral ticket, and adjourned

Judge Douglas reached Elmira, N. Y., yesterday. where he was received by a large concourse of citizens and a procession of Wide Awakes. He subsequently addressed the people, though briefly, as he was suffering from fatigue and ill health. Last evening Judge Douglas left Elmira, en route

for Clifton Springs, stopping at Canandaigua.

Our Washington despatch states that the Cabinet met in council yesterday to deliberate upon the statement of Gen. Harney with reference to the San Juan affair, but no decision was come to or

No decision has yet been rendered by the Secre tary of the Treasury on the bids for the constru tion of the Pacific telegraph. It is said that Mr. Sibley, one of the bidders for the contract, has raised a question as to the informality and insufficiency of bids other than his own, and that some time will be required for a proper consideration of The Political and Religious Changes

the points involved.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received the resignation of Sergeant Belton, and then ad-

journed, doing no other business. The case of Calvin Durand against Commander Hollins, of the Navy, an action to recover damages for the destruction of property by the bombardent of Greytown, on the 13th of July, 1854, was decided yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, by Judge Nelson, who rendered judgment

The Treason of the Albany Regency Exis to be Plundered

The whole course of action of the scheming and corrupt Albany Regency during the present campaign, from its inception down to the present moment, proves that behind their ostensible motives there is a paramount conside ration, for which they are bound to labor in such a way as to secure the election of Lin-

celn.
This consideration is a vast scheme of plunder of the government, in which the Albany Regency and the Albany black republican junta have agreed to work together and for the ame end. The plan of operations is so vast in ts details, and so comprehensive in its results, that it overshadows all the evils that were ever attributed to the United States Bank in the paimy days of Jackson, and if it can be carried out will subject this government and country to a worse tyranny than was attempted to be established by Biddle and his fellow monopolists. The scheme is one in which the Albany intriguers have had a State practice, and having made large fortunes by its application to New York, they have now banded together to endeavor to apply it to the Union, and Lincoln has been selected as the fitting instrument for its consummation. We allude to the plan of railroad combination which has been so profitable to its contrivers here, and which to day rules all parties in the State of New York, and bends their nominees to obey its behests. A similar combination is to be made for the purpose of controlling the general government, and making every dollar that goes into the public treasury, and every acre of the public lands, sweat for the profit of

The plan is to make a combination of all the great Northern railroad companies, for the purpose of constructing a Northern railroad to the Pacific. By arranging a system of mail contracts to extend over a series of years, securing grants of the public lands for fifty miles on either side of the line, and obtaining the passage of laws for the transportation of all the matériel of the War Department and Indian Bureau, it is calculated that the expenditure of sufficient government money annually for ten years can be secured to build the whole road, or say two hundred millions of dollars. This money is to be divided among the combining railroad companies. in the shape of fat contracts for mall and army transportation, which they are to cede wholly or in part to the combination in exchange for certificates of stock, and with these new grants and new concessions are to be secured from a Northern majority in Congress. The scheme is the product of certain New York intriguers long familiar with such operations in Albany and Washington; and it is estimated that be tween contracts and public lands three hundred millions of dollars can be legislated into the pockets of the combination without spending a dollar of their own.

We denounced this scheme some months since, when it was first started, and since that time the managers have continued their labors privately and with some success. Many of our Northern railroad companies are committed to it, and the Regency and junta of Albany are both in the pool. They confidently claim that through the combination of the railroad interests no man opposed to their plan can be elected to Congress from any Northern State. In order to succeed, a black republican President must be elected, and this could only be national conservative interests. This was the part assigned to the Albany Regency, and they have acted steadily in accordance with it from the time of the Charleston Convention to the present day. Every attempt at compromise with them has been persistently rejected, no matter how favorable the terms that were proffered; and having sold themselves to the black republican managers, they are now carrying out the bargain in the hope to obtain their

No matter what promises they may make in regard to fusion, all they wish to obtain thereby is the control of the money the mer chants of New York, whose interests are na tional, are willing to contribute for the neces sities of the canvass, and then to defeat the objects for which it will be contributed. A black republican Congress is to be brought to forward the same purposes that ruled our last corrupt State Legislature, where the tools of these cliques voted for similar infamous measures, whereby the city of New York was grid ironed, and its franchises to the value of a million of dollars were voted away. We warn the country against these schemes now, while there is yet time to defeat them. If they are not defeated the federal government will be made the ironed slave of a set of avaricious speculators and political demagogues, just as New York is now the slave of the Central Rail road combination, and New Jersey the tool of the Camden and Amboy corporation. Let the national conservative interests see that they are not made the victims of this union between the Albany Regency and the Albany junta.

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL IDEAS IN RELIGION. Whilst the descendants of the "Derry Boys" in Canada bave been marring the enthusia the reception of their future sovereign by their fanatical ebullitions, it is a curious commentary upon their proceedings that the Protestan clergy of the diocesses of Derry and Raphoe in Ireland, should have made a movement in favor of secular education in their own schools When the national system of education was adopted they were amongst the bitterest opof the age, they have made a voluntary aban donment of their prejudices, and joined in a declaration stating their readiness to connect their schools with the Board. Let their conduct be an example at once to the Canadian Orangemen and to those well meaning but over realous persons who seek to render our own school system obnexious to a portion of the community, by insisting on imposing upon their children the reading of a version of the Scriptures which they are taught to believe is

In another column will be found extracts from the narrative of a journey made by three missionaries from Shanghae to Suchan, the second city in China, and which has recently faller into the bands of the rebels. According to this account, the stories that had reached us of the Christian character of the movement would appear to be correct. Although the country through which they passed was every-where traversed by armed bands, the travellers met with no obstruction, their spiritual mission proving a safe passport for them. As regards their creed, their doxology and their Sabbath observances, it appears that there is a remarka ble accordance between the religion of the rebels and our own. Their mission they believe to be to put an end to idolatry and the Tartar dynasty, and they evince in general the most friendly disposition towards foreigners.

In the events which are just now convulsing most of the Asiatic countries. let us explain as we will their immediate causes, reflecting minds cannot fail to detect the evidences of a common influence, working like an irresistible undercurrent, and sweeping away with it in its course all the barriers raised against it by the jealousies of Eastern Falers. The world is, in fact, approaching one of those great epochs in its history in which important changes are simultaneously wrought in the condition of nations. without they themselves being aware of the share which they have had in producing them. Thus, in the commencement of the Chinese rebellion, of the Indian mutiny and of the Syrian massacres, it is probable that not one of the leaders in these movements bestowed a thought upon their remote consequences in the future, or upon the revolutions that they were destined to bring about in the social, religious and political condition of the populations affected by them. They were led on by impulses which they themselves could not very well analyze or understand, but which we, accustomed to regard things from a philosophical point of view, cannot but refer to an influence which uses political questions merely as levers by which it works out its own

wise and philanthropic purposes. Those who look upon the savage contest which is at present being waged in the interior of China as one of local interest only, and as likely to terminate merely in a change of dynasty, take but a superficial view of the subject. The truth is that it is a phase of the conflict which civilization has again renewed with Eastern barbarism, this time to conquer and subject it to its ideas. It may be objected to this notion that the struggle has originated within the bosom of China itself, and therefore cannot be owing to external influences. It might as well be said that the conflict which is now being carried on in Japan, between the friends of extended commercial intercourse and the advocates of the old exclusive system, had no support other than in the theories which had been acquired from foreigners. This is not so. It must not be imagined that in Asiatic countries the mind is utterly torpid or incapable of appreciating the truths that are deducible from its own expe rience. In the civilization which exists there partial though it be, there must ever be a strong sympathy and inclination towards our own Whatever may be the present aims and objects of the Chinese insurrection, there can be no doubt that it has originated in a spirit of antagonism to the prejudices and restraints by which the of the country has been trammelled for so many centuries.

In whatever light we regard it, this

movement cannot but contribute powerfully towards the accomplishment of the object which philanthropists and political economists have so long had at heart. Matters have now approached such a crisis that either with the imperialists or with the rebels terms will be made that will enable European civilization and commerce to obtain a recognized and permanent foothold in China, nd gradually to extend their in over that empire. It was fear that in Japan first brought its bigoted government to accept the benefits that were offered it. In China it will be the same potent motive that will force its rulers to listen to the voice of reason. Whether it be the imperialists or the rebels that get the upper hand, they will have to confirm their ascendancy by large concessions to foreign governments. Russia will not be content without having the freedom her trade on her Siberian frontier guaranteed, and in this view will certainly insist on having a large slice of territory pledged to her. England and France will be satisfied with nothing less than that the principal ports of China shall be made free and that the interior commerce of the empir be thrown open to the world. We do not see how, in the position to which matters are hasten ing, these conditions can be evaded. The allies have merely to throw their weight into the scale to decide the struggle between the two great factions into which the Chinese population is divided. One or the other will theref be glad to purchase their support by conceding all that they demand. Thus, by the operation of an influence which has not as yet been taker into consideration in this contest, and to which the disposition of all human events is alone referable, the tide of Western civilization will be allowed to pour uninterrupted over the vast empire which has been so long closed to it, and countless millions will be brought within the pale of our holy faith.

A NEW USE FOR THE GREAT EASTERN.-It is now quite certain that the Great Fastern will make, during next month, another voyage to the United States, coming first to New York, and afterwards calling at Norfolk. There is great deal of discussion going on as to how the big ship can be made to pay, and we would suggest an entirely original idea on the sub ject. Let us get together all the pestilential political backs of all parties, disunionists and fanatics, people who attempt to buy and sell thousands of voters as if they were so many sheep-in fact, all the party sharpers and Peter Funks-and send them off on a voyage to Europe, there to remain until after the election is over. Then the people could go to work and elect the President of their choice withou being badgered, bullied and annoyed by ma nagers who impudently assume to dictate no only as to how the electoral tickets shall be made up, but who the electors shall vote for in the event of success. If we have to defray the expenses of the voyage by subscription it will pay better than sending money into Pennsyl vania and New Jersey. Who seconds our mo

The Prince of Wales and the Presiden-In a little less than a week the Cana

dian tour of the Prince of Wales will be brought to a close. The vice-regal party will land upon American soil at Detroit on next Friday, and afterwards visit the chief cities of the Northern States. The provincial sojourn of the vice-regal party has not been altogether agreeable. Ther were thorns in the roses which were thrown in

the pathway of the young Prince. In every feast to which he was bidden there came the skeletons of ancient prejudices and modern political equabbles. In Lower Canada there was found the remnant of the old animosity against the English, which originated in the time when the province was held by the French. There the church of Rome is predominant, and, by consequence, overbearing and arrogant. It is the régime of Louis Quatorze over again. In Canada West there is a large party of maniacs who swear by William the Third and the battle of Boyne Water, who have not forgotten the siege of Derry, who drink deep to the "Destruction of the Papists," and to whom "Croppies Lie Down" is a sweeter air than the mos enchanting morceaux ever warbled by a prima donna. And in this flerce internecine warfare, political and religious, the poor Prince has had rather a tough time of it. Leaving the question of loyalty out of the matter, the sacred rites of hospitality have been overlooked in at least one instance, and all along in the Prince's wake we find exhibitions of petty jealousy, heartburnings, rabid animosities and general bad feeling, which will not be obliterated in years, if ever.

Happily for us, no such dangers await Baron Renfrew when he lands on the soil of the United States. We have a warm political contest going on, but there is no religious element in it. And it is in view of this very fact that we are able to say that the party could not have selected a better time for a tour in this country than the present. The Prince could see ou great rivers and prairies of the West at any time; he could hunt the buffalo, or encamp on the track of the aborigine; he could visit our great cities and thriving towns; he could receive our hospitalities and review our mili tia as well next year or the year after as now. But there is one thing, and the most interesting of all, to wit, the Presidential election, which does not happen every day, nor is it probable that such a curious campaign as that which is going on now will take place again in many years. Our English guests will travel through this country while the canvass is at its height and will have a full opportunity to see the way in which our general elections are conducted Undoubtedly the morale of the affair, the tricks and turns and twistings, the lies and humbugs, that make up the stock in trade of the political spouters and managers, will be explained to the Prince and his suite. They will hear people of all parties proclaiming that the country is assuredly going to ruin, and they will see that the country seems, like the Irish lady who was abducted three times, rather to be pleased with it than otherwise. They will see all the politicians worked up to a tremen dous pitch of excitement, threatening blood murder, fire, treason, insurrection, civil war and general anarchy, and may, possibly, b sded for a moment that the republic is really in danger.

But if they remain until after the of November they will find that storm has subsided; that nobody ha been in the least particle hurt; tha everybody has become quite reconciled to the result, whatever it may be; that the new administration will be allowed to work out its own salvation or damnation, as the case may be, without hindrance; that the people of the country will be ready, as ever, to fulfil their constitutional obligations; that we will all go on the same way as ever, buying and selling producing, speculating, making money and spending it, preparing for another crisis, and in a few months getting up the steam for another Presidential election. And if all that is not a curious political and social spectacle, then there never was such a thing in the world. The future King of England will find that his is not the only uneasy head in the world. Our Presiden-tial candidates deserve pity in a much greater degree than even the poor King of Naples, who has not a friend in the world.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE ABROAD .- We print to-day some account of the opening of the first American horse rallway in England. This railway has been constructed in the streets of Birkenhead, a town of considerable importance opposite Liverpool, by Mr. George Francis Train, a rare specimen of Young America in its fullest development. Mr. Train, although still a young man, has made a good deal of noise in the world, and is what we call in the States a "smart" fellow. He watched the operation of street railways in our large cities, and became satisfied that they would do equally well in England. He had, too, the example of the American rallway in Paris, running from the Place de la Concorde to the Barriere de Passy, and paying, we believe, very well. So he went to work among the English capitalists stirring up the old fogies wonderfully, and, finally, carrying his point. The railway at Birkenhead is, we presume, after manner of an experiment, and will, without doubt, be succeeded by many others. Mr Train's pockets will be well filled, and the English will reap the benefit of another Yankee notion, added to their previous experiences in our fast clippers, patent reapers, im-proved firearms, Hobb's locks, and so on. The city railways cannot fall to create a revolution in the locomotive facilities of London, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork, and all the large towns in the United Kingdom, where they will be speedily introduced. As it would appear that the Train project has met with some opposition from the upper classes in Bugiand, it might be as well for the noblemen composing the Prince's suite to examine the city railway system as it exists in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. With all its faults the system is great public convenience, and we really could not get along without it. That our brethren across the water will, at no very distant day agree with us, is beyond peradventure. In the meantime we advice our readers not to overlook Mr. Train's characteristic speech. It is full of happy hits, and runs as easily as his new rail-

THE KETTLE CALLING THE POT BLACK .- The Albany organ of the Dean Richmond Regency charging the fallure of the democratic fusion to the Tucker-Green Committee.

We published in yesterday's HERALD nearly an entire page giving a full and authentic account of the shipwreck and loss of the steamer Lady Eigin on Lake Michigan, made up from coments of the rescued officers and passengers of that illfated vessel. We do no propose to horrify our readers at this time with repetition of the details of the perilous affair, nor intensify it with pen and ink sketches of imagination; the plain, unvarnished statements of the passengers are of themselves sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.

We are surprised, yea, astounded, to learn how lightly the Western papers treat the matter as to the cause of the fatal disaster. We publish the following as the mildest specimen of the manner in which the case is dismissed:— "It is enough to say that as far as we can judge. there could have been no one to blame, and it must have bappened had it been any other vessels or any other commanders." Let us examine into the merits of the case and see whether there was "no one to blame."

The Lady Elgin was a steamer of one thousand tons burthen; the United States steamboat law requires vessels of this class to have four lifeboats capable of carrying fifty persons in each. The Lady Eigin a the time of the disaster had one yawl boat capable of carrying ten persons, two lifeboats capable of carrying thirty persons in each, and one small boat capable of carrying six persons. Here, then, is one Important infraction of the law. Again, the United States steamboat law passed in 1852, section 5, says:-

That every such vessed carrying passengers shall also be provided with a good life preserver, made of suitable material, or float, well adapted to the purpose, for each and every passenger, which life preservers and floats shall always be kept in convenient and accessible places in such vessel, and in readiness for the use of the passengers, &c

After a careful and impartial perusal of all the statements and accounts of the catastrophe in question, we have yet to learn that there was a single life preserver on board the Lady Elgin, or if there was, of the salvation of a single life by such instrumentality. Assuming, for a moment, the affirmative of this point, for argument's sake, were the life preservers made of suitable material and kept in accessible places. in readinese for the use of passengers! Again, was the Lady Eigh lost through the negligence of her officers? What are the facts The steamer left Chicago for Milwaukee at ten o'clock at night; the skies were of inky blackness; the wind howled furiously and everything portended a furious storm, and the boat was overloaded with human freight; notwithstanding these facts the captain persistently undertakes his voyage. With all these facts, and added to them, we have yet to learn that Capt. Wilson had taken the precaution to have extra lookouts for vessels scudding across his vessel's track, as the exigency of the case demanded, nor was the steamer run at diminished speed. A ball had just been held in the grand saloon, and hardly had the sounds of music died away, or the brilliancy of the occasion ceased to animate, and while joyous ughts and visions were occupying the mi of the passengers, when suddenly a crash changed the scene, and soon it was ascertained that a fetal collision had taken place. The scene that followed beggars description, and we will not repeat its details; it was ead, disastrous and appalling; over three hundred souls were suddenly plunged into eternity. Is no one to blame for this fearful loss of human life? We assume that there are those legally and morally culpable for this sad result:-

First, the captain of the steamer, for ressons already adverted to.

Secondly, the United States Inspector of Steamboats for the district of Chicago, whose duty it was to enforce the requirements of the law, in so far as the Lady Elgin was deficient in life saving apparatus, as it has already been proven that she was.

Thirdly, the owners of the steamer are responsible in damages to those who have been losers by the sad occurrence. Let us read the United States steamboat law approved August, 1852; it reads thus:

Section 30. And be it further enacted, that whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his bagge, from explosion, fire, collision or other cause, the master and owner of such vessel, or eithor of them and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if Mappene through any neplect to comply with the procurious of the law herein prescribed, do.

owners of the Lady Elgin are rich; and although their paltry dollars cannot bring back the life of a single one of the ill fated steamer's victims, nor compensate the loss by the widows and their children, yet recovery of damages by the losers by this affair may in a measure act as an example for the guidance of others employed in the steamboat passenger traffic, and who esjoy the patronage of a too confiding public.

A Sign of SAFETY .- The Richmond Foculrer s the organ of the Breckinridge democracy of Virginia, betrays, in its unwonted violence ts sense of danger. Placed between the two ires of Bell and Douglas, it strikes right and left with more energy than discretion. The simple truth is that the conservative forces of Virginia have the State in their hands, and that in November she will lead off more than half the Southern electoral vote against the disunion agitators of the Southern democracy. Let the conservatives of the Central States of the North, New York and Ponnsylvania, emulate the great reactionary Union movement of the people of the South, and Northern and en disunionists will be driven to the wall with the defeat of Lincoln. The Southern conservatives are fighting splendidly the pro-slavery disunionists of that section. Let our Northern conservatives combine against the no-slavery disunionists of this section, and the country will be saved from both these classes of disunion agitators.

THE COUNTRY GROWING RICH.—It is a little remarkable that in spite of the corruption of our politicians, the profligacy of our Legislatures, and the dishonesty and extravagance of our municipal corporations, the country is still experiencing an unexampled prosperity, that t is growing richer every day, and that the lence of capitalists remains unabated. As a case in point—at the present time American stocks in England are advancing, while European stocks are going down; and, to cite a local instance of the confidence which moneyed men place in the credit of the metropolis, the bids for the new quarter million loan for the Croton Water stock, at six per cent interest, were all taken on Thursday at a premium. It is evident from this fact that the known corruption of the Corporation, the wasteful extravagance of the Central Park, and the dis-honesty of our politicians generally, do not haps, these Wide Awakes may be intended to

yet affect the public credit. The prosperity of the country is so great that ordinary influent are unavailing to damage its good standing.

THE ALBANY REGENCY COMING RIGHT-UNION AFTER ALL.—In another column we publish as account of the action of the Democratic State Central Committee yesterday, from which it will be seen that Dean Richmond is not opposed to union per se, but only wants to be united with men of pith. It is all a mistake to say he is not in favor of a union, but he sees no profit in union with such penniless adventurers as Green and Tucker, small politicians, who represent neither votes nor money, but are makng a great fuss to force themselves into notice. The Breckinridge men can have ten, twelve. ofteen, or any number of electors on the ticl that is reasonable. Ben. Wood did not under-stand electoral tickets. He would be more at home if the question were one of lottery tickets. The philosophy of the union ticket is this: Every year Dean Richmond makes a descent

from the Albany Regency upon Wall street for money for the ostensible purpose of carrying the elections, like Rob Roy, who came down once a year from the Highfunds of Scotland to the Lowlands, to levy black mail, and carry it off to the mountains. Last year the chieftain of the Regency was cut short in his raid upon the commercial metropolis. But he now emelia the steaks. He swears the sub committee who acted under his General Committee were "a God damn set of fools" for treating with men who have no backbone, instead of contracting with the merchant princes of New York, who are able and willing to bleed. There is sound philosophy in this. Richmond knows that the commercial men in New York who are friends of Breckinridge, and have their trade connections with the South, could probably raise two hundred millions, while the little faction connected with Green or the Douglas politicians in this city have not as much money as would pay their ferriage over the river Styx. King Dean, therefore, will have nothing to do with fellows like Green and Tucker one of whom represents old speeches and old clothes, and the other empty bottles. The supporters of Breckinridge represent two hundred millions of hard cash, and they are the men for the Regency. Richmond finds he cannot get money from the merchants of New York to support a sham union ticket. It must be a veritable union ticket, that will defeat Lincoln, by embracing all the elements of conservatism. They will not throw away their money with the certainty of defeat staring them in the face. Richmond will therefore, after rejecting the offers of the Breckinridge State Committee, as he did yesterday afternoon, let them have a represen tion of Breckinridge electors on the ticket, it being well understood that they will come down with the dust; and, consequently, we shall have a union ticket after all, which sweep the State.

But let a Vigilance Committee be appointed by the merchants to see that the money sub scribed is faithfully applied in defeating Lincoln. There is some reason for grave suspicion that there is a secret league between the two Albany Regencies, Richmond, Cagger and Company on one side, and Thurlow Weed and his lobby on the other, to defeat the union ticket and elect Lincoln by the popular vote; and this deep echeme is connected with a splendid rall-way job—a road to the Pacific. It is necessary, therefore, to have a Vigilance Committee watch the Regency of which Dean Richmond is head, and to demand vouchers for all moneys disbursed, and take good care that these papers be not burned, as was the case in Pennsyl

vania four years ago.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.-The business of the metropolis has been enjoying this season a marvellous prosperity Every branch of trade has expe an activity without precedent, and there is every likelihood that this state of things will continue. This is attributable, no doubt to various causes—the general prosperity of the South, the briskness of our shipping trade, the vast concourse of people who flocked hither to visit the Great Eastern, to see the Japanese Em bassy and the Prince of Wales, who is soon expected. Even the speeches of the politicians—who have made manifest the fact that New York is not merely a Northern city, nor a Southern Western or Eastern city, nor the representative of any section of the country, but the idea of the whole Union—have brought people here from all quarters to the central where all the vital interests of the republic concentrate, where political issues are to be decided, and every question of importance, whe-ther political or commercial, finds its final solu-

The thermometer which indicates with unes ring accuracy the rise and fall of trade-the advertising department of the Herald-has ex-perienced the change in a remarkable manner, for we have been obliged to issue a triple sheet every day this week, with one ex-ception; and the probability is that we shall have to do so every day while the busy season lasts, excepting Sunday; and it looks very much as though we would be compelled to issue a quadruple sheet occasuming the publication of our ordinary double sheets again when the season of active is over, in the proper and natural order of things. The advertising news columns of the HERALD, we need hardly say, are as interesting to thousands of people as its regular news de partment, its editorials or its political information. The accounts of the Prince of Wales, the speeches of travelling politicians, the description of the fearful catastrophe on Lake Michigan, the events transpiring abroad, the local news of the city—all these do not possess more individual interest, nor are they, perhaps looked for with more eagerness by many of our readers, than the advertisements, which appear fresh every day, and comprise to thems only a news department in another shape, being a faithful record of the dally life, wants, nece sities and occupation of the community.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE WIDE AWARES. A Southern democratic cotemporary throws out the warning that our republican Wide Awakes. from their military organization, may be designed as a military force for Southern coercion to the rule of "Old Abe Lincoln." There may be something in tale. Mr. Seward, we know, has issued his effect for the abolition of the regular army and navy, on the ground that having nothing else to do than to protect the institution of Southern alavery, they can be